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October 17, 2003

Received 10-22-2003

Privileged and Confidential Attorney-Client Communication

ia U.S. Priority Mail

Ms. Adele Mercier 348 S. Federal Hwy., Apt. 23 Dania, Florida 33004

Re: Office Action

U.S. Application No. 10/068,544 for PACKAGING FOR BACON AND ASSOCIATED PACKAGING METHOD

Our Reference No. 6557.0100

Dear Adele:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of an Office Action dated September 11, 2003, for the above-identified application. A response is due on or before <u>December 11, 2003</u> to avoid payment of a late fee. A response must be filed on or before <u>March 11, 2004</u> to avoid abandonment of the application.

Enclosed for your review are the following documents:

- 1. Examiner's Office Action Summary;
- 2. Notice of Detailed Action;
- 3. Notice of References Cited; and
- 4. Copies of the references.

Claims 1 and 4 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Swanson (U.S. Pat. No. 2,830,910).

A rejection under §102 is an assertion by the Examiner that the cited reference discloses every aspect or limitation of the invention as recited in the claims currently on file. In this regard, the reference is said to "anticipate" the claims that have been rejected. An anticipation rejection can be overcome by demonstrating that the reference cited does not disclose every element in a claim. This can be accomplished either by showing that a particular aspect of the claimed invention is not truly disclosed in the reference, or by showing that the claim language, in its current form, recites an invention which is actually different from the reference. Alternatively, it is possible to amend the claims to include additional steps or structure so as to better distinguish the invention from what is disclosed in the cited reference.



Accordingly, we would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding the differences between Swanson and the present invention. In effect, we must explain to the Examiner why Swanson does not identically disclose the invention as recited in claims 1 and 4.

Claims 2 and 5-8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swanson ('910) in view of Reed et al. (2,509,450), Tindall (3,051,584), Hengsen et al (2,635,965), further in view of Sagas et al. (2,476,923).

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swanson ('910) in view of Reed et al. ('450).

Claim 15 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swanson ('910) in view of Ramsbottom (2,621,129).

Claims 9-11, 13 and 14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramsbottom et al. ('129) in view of Wells (5,795,604).

Claim 12 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over references as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Backus (3,895,120) who teaches the obviousness of overlapping the edges of a protective covering.

Claim 16 and 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references as applied to claims 13 and 14 above, and further in view of Swanson ('910), Reed et al. ('450), Tindall ('584), Hengsen ('965) and Sogas et al. ('923).

A rejection under Section 103 is an assertion by the Examiner that if one skilled in the art were familiar with all of the references applied against the claims, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of the references in a way which resulted in the invention as recited in the claims. An obviousness rejection can be overcome in a number of ways. One way is to show that at least one of the references cited in the combination does not, in fact, teach what the Examiner asserts is taught in the reference. Another way is to show that one of the references has teachings or instructions which are contradictory to the teachings or instructions of the other references, and that contrary to the Examiner's assertion, one or more of the references actually teaches away from the cited combination. If none of the arguments can be formulated, it will be necessary to amend the claims to include additional steps or structure not deemed obvious in view of the combination of references.

In the event that you would like us to respond to the office action, please carefully review the cited references and advise us regarding all of the differences which you may discern between the present invention and the teachings of the prior art. Please also consider any teachings in the cited references which are contradictory to one another, and can support an argument that it would not be reasonable to combine the references, e.g., due to their unrelated uses, etc.

Adele Mercier October 17, 2003 Page 3

In light of the substantial prior art cited by the Examiner in this case, much of which appears to be relevant to your invention, we should initially discuss whether or not it is even advisable to continue prosecuting the application.

After you have review the enclosed Office Action and accompanying patent references, please contact our office with your comments and instructions.

Very Truly Yours, GOLD & RIZVI, P.A.

Glenn E. Gold

Enclosures:

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10-23-003

as appeared after

Here I yo again.

Mr Glenn Hold has appeared after being away a year.

Sent me numerous amount of other inventers also the rejectes. You people sent, to me seens sold, to take care of the claims.

Mr Gold, said Washington sent it

If everything can be done in Washington on my invention, I'd leave it up to your co.

I'm dismissing my Patentatt mr. Glenn Sold.

It appreciat some response. This is all up to your con decision.

I want my invention made Thank you for what You can do.

Mrs adelemercies

over



My examiner is Roy upendra